

# The Stark Democrat.

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## The Democrat.

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HURRAH FOR FLORIDA.

### A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.

On Tuesday the Supreme Court considered the return of the Board, and drew out his certificate as Governor elect, and he was sworn in and inaugurated in perfect quiet. Governor Stearns submitting like a gentleman. All this shows the attempted fraud, and but for the Supreme Court would have succeeded. This shows, too, that General Barlow, Republican, and Cocke, of the Returning Board, are doubtless right in claiming the State for Tilden. We understand the Supreme Court only took jurisdiction over the State officials, so that Congress may take cognizance of the Electoral vote and decide it.

#### WHO TALKS WAR?

The villainous intent of the Radical leaders to boldly steal the Presidency from Mr. Tilden, in case of his election, was fully foreshadowed in their declarations before the election. Here are some specimens:

"If Samuel J. Tilden is elected, will you allow him to be inaugurated?"—Blaine.

"If Samuel J. Tilden is elected, before he is inaugurated the streets will run with blood."—Kilpatrick.

"By the blessings of God the Republican party have held power for sixteen years, and I defy even him to oust them."—M. I. Underwood, M. C.

"Come what may, Tilden never shall be President, never!"—Blaine, again.

"You may make up your minds to one thing, Samuel J. Tilden will never set foot in the White House."—Bob Ingersoll.

"We will meet them with cold steel rather than see them in possession of the Government."—Forney, Editor Phila. Press.

"At all hazards and at every cost, this man Tilden must be defeated. If not one way, then another can be and will be resorted to."—M'Kee, an inmate of the penitentiary, pardoned by Grant.

Now, this sounds very warlike. If Democrats would talk thus about Hayes, it would be deemed quite incendiary.

ANDERSON, one of the four members of the Louisiana Returning Board, after much reluctance and considerable squeezing admitted to the House Committee, that his Board did not, as required by law, make their returns for Presidential electors from the commissioners' poll returns but from the parish supervisors' consolidated statements; that they fled with the Secretary of State only the aggregate vote of all the parishes in the State consolidated, when the law requires that they shall file the vote of each parish; that they threw out Democratic polls by the wholesale upon frivolous pretexts and refused to entertain well authenticated protests against Republican polls, including them in their report. Anderson refused to state what occurred in the secret session of the Board when they made up their returns, and couldn't for his life remember what reasons were assigned for their counting out parishes, except in the case of Grant parish, which Wells objected to. The *Enquirer's* special says, after evading the questions as much as possible, Anderson acknowledged that his Board didn't send the statement referred by law to the secretary, but had it in their possession, and didn't know whether he would produce it or not. Would consult the Board about it. The chairman directed that he produce it.

If General Hayes is quietly inaugurated, as is now confidently expected, there will be a general resumption of business in the country on a healthy basis. —Massillon Independent.

"If" and "healthy basis," are good. Four years ago, the people were promised this "healthy basis" if they would only re-elect Grant, and thereby continue the Chandlers, Camerons, Carpet-baggers, &c., in power. The people were then told it would be a terrible thing to elect Horace Greeley, who was capable and honest. "Healthy basis," is good; Tilden and Hendricks are on a healthy basis—the people being the "basis" by over a quarter of a million majority. That "if" is well put in. Try again, Mr. Independent.

OUR convention in the Opera House last Saturday was largely attended, and the best of feeling prevailed. The true sentiment was manifest, and the true American spirit predominated. The honest and lawful verdict of the people must be maintained and carried out. See the proceedings in this paper.

THE Democratic convention at Columbus next Monday will take thousands here, and the citizens are making preparations to provide accommodations for

## DEMOCRACY.

### THE DEMOCRATS OF STARK IN CONVENTION.

SOUND RESOLUTIONS—ONE HUNDRED OR MORE DELEGATES APPOINTED TO COLUMBUS—RINGING REMARKS FROM JUDGE MEYER, COLE, CHANCE AND OTHERS.

PURSUANT to previous notice, the Democracy of Stark county met in Schaefer's Opera House, Canton, Ohio, on Saturday, December 30, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the convention at Columbus, on January 8th. The convention assembled at half-past one, p. m., when it was called to order by Mr. Johnson Sherrick, Chairman of the Central Committee. L. C. Cole, Esq., of Massillon, was chosen Chairman, and John McGregor, Secretary.

Mr. Cole on taking the chair thanked the audience for the honor conferred—referred to the constitutional right of the People to assemble peacefully and give expression to their views; spoke of the situation, of the necessity and importance of speaking out, and hoped a full attendance would be on hand from Stark county at Columbus on the 8th of January. The Chairman said he was in Philadelphia, November 10th, the day that the news brought President Grant's order to Sherman to forward troops to Louisiana and Florida, and spoke of the excitement it created and the evidence it gave of the infamous conspiracy to count out Mr. Tilden. He was glad to believe the infamy would not succeed, and that Tilden would be inaugurated [Applause].

On motion of D. Worley, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed: D. Worley, A. McGregor, Dr. Sinsler, R. G. Williams, and Hon. Thos. W. Chapman.

After the retirement of the committee, upon the motion of Mr. Sherrick, the convention proceeded to name a few prominent Democrats from the different townships of the county, to attend the convention to be held at Columbus on the 8th of January, 1877.

The following were the names of the delegates chosen:

PARISH TOWNSHIP.  
Jacob Schmachtenberger, Jno. Carson, Valentine Mong, James Slentz, John Miller, James Brothers, Peter Adolph, W. H. Shippe, Dan'l Walton, John Smith, Geo. Juillard.

WASHINGTON.  
Dr. J. Dilworth, Aaron Diehl, Simon Reese, Joseph Mandru, David Byers, B. G. Willard, John Cairns, John Nichol, Thos. Rakestraw, Lee Barnaby.

MARLBORO.  
Edward Brooke, J. B. Coxen, A. H. Giberson, F. P. Bryan.

NIMSHILL.  
Wm. Shaffer, Grace Baughman, C. L. Juillard, Henry Grise, Jos. Schillig, Jas. Moffit.

OSNABURG.  
Wm. McKim, Samuel Werner, Geo. Leiptag, Jacob Dager, S. S. Dewalt.

SANDY.  
Jas. Boyd, Jno. E. Wilson, Fred Mackaman, W. H. Knotts, Theodore McCall, R. B. Hamilton.

PIKE.  
S. C. Howenstine, W. A. Zerbe.

LEXINGTON.  
Dr. J. V. Lewis, L. L. Lamborn, Hugh Bleakly, J. C. Stalcup, R. G. Williams, R. W. Teeters, John Quinn, James Ammerman, H. Langhin, M. M. King, Jack Gibbon, Louis Hofman, E. Teeters, Dan'l Sourbeck, M. Wheeler, Isaiah Johnson.

CANTON.  
J. G. Willard, Peter Chance, Johnson Sherrick, R. A. Dunbar, A. McGregor, D. Worley, H. Preyer, D. Bachtel, John McGregor, J. P. Sourbeck, George Fessler, P. L. Manly, John P. Rauch, L. Alexander, John Blake, E. M. Grimes, T. C. Meyer, Col. S. Meyer, W. J. Piero, A. Sponsler, H. L. Voglesang, W. A. Lynch, A. W. McCaughy, George W. Raff, Daniel Coughan, A. Rothacker, B. F. Rohrer.

MARSHILLON.  
Lewis Gise, Julius Willham, Alonzo Smith, Al. Preyer, Mich'l Young, Louis Sibila, Herman Scheidnagle, Peter Vogele, Jacob Hose, Andy Holtzback, Michael Huth, Peter Snyder, Patrick Mellon, John McBride, Thos. Leahy, Fred Ertle, Wm. Reiker.

PLAIN.  
Thos. Black, W. H. H. Bachtel, John Pontius, A. Pontius, H. Hoelsler, Peter Pierson, Sol Miller, Jacob H. Bair, I. Morrow.

LAKE.  
S. S. Geib, Peter Shollenberger, Wm. Wagner, George French, Leonard Raber, John Bolander, Dr. L. Moulton, Urias Geib, D. T. Machamer, G. C. Witzman, John Machamer, George Smith.

JACKSON.  
John Hammer, Frank Braucher, Gen'l S. Beatey, Reuben Holl, John Holl.

BETHLEHEM.  
Hon. Thos. W. Chapman, John Leow, B. F. Reed, Jacob Mentzer, M. Sinterhen, Joseph D. Wiegand, Patrick McCormick, Jacob Kemery, John Krichbaum, Sam'l Mase.

SUGAR CREEK.  
E. R. Speaker, M. Shetlar, Jacob McFarren, Sam'l McFarren, Robert Warwick, Jno. Breninger, W. B. Kilgore, Jasper Shissler, John Butzer, Wes Harrold.

PERRY.  
F. L. Baldwin, Jas. Lee, H. Altetkruse, A. Howells, J. G. Warwick, Frank Willenborg, C. N. Oberlin, Fred Breckle, J. B. Eetep, Thos. Blackburn, L. C. Cole, Levi Stump.

TURCARAWAS.  
W. E. Oberlin, Jos. Oberlin, Sam'l Kridder, John Christman, John Poorman, C. A. Kridder, Robert Bell.

LAWRENCE.  
C. W. Breece, T. Sullivan, George Stover, John Hammer, Cyrus Young, Ed Dalton, John Powers, Francis Cassidy.

Mr. Worley on behalf of the committee on resolutions said they were ready to report, and that Mr. McGregor would read them. During the reading the sentiments expressed were frequently responded to by the audience with loud applause. The Views expressed are as follows:

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE STARK COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

We, citizens of Stark county, Ohio, in convention assembled, believing that the safety and welfare of the people constitute the supreme law, and that their lawful expression is the highest authoritative verdict, do, in the present attitude and situation of affairs engrossing the public mind, declare as our carefully and honestly considered views:

1st. In a contest for the Presidency, with but two candidates really he who has a majority of over a quarter of a million of the popular vote, must be considered by all fair-minded persons to be the choice of the people; and, with a majority of the Electors, should, by men in and out of power, be conceded the rightful succession at the White House.

2nd. While it is possible under our forms of procedure for a candidate to be elected President who has not received a majority of the popular vote, it is scarcely possible with such a decided majority as Mr. Tilden got; and we assert that no fair-minded man will claim otherwise, whatever Grant-officials may do and attempt to do.

3rd. The first duty of a good American citizen is obedience to law, and to the duly and legally constituted authorities; and we demand that these officials themselves shall act within the law, and when voted out by the People, shall walk out and give place to better men.

4th. The course of President Grant and the leaders of the party in power, in the use of Federal troops to sustain usurpation and fraud, shows that they meant all they said before the election in declaring that, even if Mr. Tilden was elected, he could not, and should not be, inaugurated. We are happy to believe, however, that the conspirators will be disappointed, and that the gathering force of public opinion will continue to bring peaceful adjustment and a happy inauguration of the men chosen by the American People, as President and Vice President of the United States.

5th. It was through a desire to secure once again, an Administration of the General Government that should conduct Public Affairs honestly, constitutionally, and in accordance with the principles of justice and economy, that the Democratic party nominated at St. Louis, and that the people elected so overwhelmingly, those able Governors of New York and Indiana, Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, President and Vice President.

6th. Believing with Mr. Lincoln, that the party that elects a President can inaugurate him, we say most emphatically the People of this country will sustain Congress in doing its duty, regardless of fraudulent Returning Boards, usurpations of men in power, or the military used with a view to intimidate and control, and to enforce the villainous designs of the conspirators to hold on to power.

7th. In the early days of this country old Federalism in power made a feeble attempt by law and force to hold on, and a century ago King George III. made a noted and persistent effort to coerce into submission a people imbued with the spirit of liberty and justice; both failed, and these should serve as warnings to those now engaged in a similar effort. This people, as formerly, recognize that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and hence the alarm at the desperate, lawless and revolutionary acts of President Grant, and the unwarrantable claims set up by other Republican leaders.

8th. Cheerfully, on all occasions, submitting ourselves to the fairly and lawfully expressed will of the people through the ballot, the Democracy demand that our opponents, under similar circumstances, likewise acquiesce; but come what may, we are resolved that no force nor fraud shall defeat the will of the People, legally and constitutionally expressed, so far as we can prevent; and in this open, noble, outspoken movement to preserve, maintain and defend the cause of constitutional liberty, we pledge to each other, and to our friends throughout the country, life, fortune, honor.

9th. No more suitable and glorious duty could be chosen for a general expression of the people through State Conventions, than the anniversary of Jackson's victory at New Orleans, January 8th, 1815. The day and the hero are worthy of all honor. We recommend, therefore, that all Democrats and Conservatives in Stark county, besides those regularly appointed, who can make it convenient to do so, attend the State Convention at Columbus on the 8th of January, 1877; and we hereby instruct all representatives at this Jackson Convention to "demand what is right and to submit to nothing wrong."

DAN'L WORLEY, LEW SLUSSER, R. S. WILLIAMS, A. MCGREGOR, T. W. CHAPMAN, Committee.

JUDGE S. MEYER being called upon, expressed himself most heartily in accord with the sentiments and views reported from the committee, and hoped they would be unanimously endorsed by the convention. He had no doubt of the election of Tilden and Hendricks, and believed they would not be counted out, notwithstanding the scheme of men in power.

MR. A. MCGREGOR said he was requested to read a letter from Mr. Edward Brooke, of Marlboro, whose health was too infirm to permit him to be with us. Mr. Brooke was one of our members in the General Assembly, having been elected with Mr. Johnson Sherrick in 1873. Mr. McGregor paid a high compliment to Mr. Brooke as a citizen of intelligence and high purpose, and stated that Mr. B. had regarded President Grant's interference and usurpations in Louisiana by means of military force with exceeding alarm, apprehending therefrom great danger to the liberties of the People. The letter was addressed to Mr. Sherrick, and is as follows:

MARLBORO, Dec. 27, 1876.

Hon. Johnson Sherrick, Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR—Approving most heartily of your call for a meeting of the friends of constitutional government, to be held on the 30th inst., I find myself unable to attend. It is not only a right, but the duty of the people to assemble together in council when their rights are threatened, as now, by a usurping administration, encouraged by the leaders of a party defeated by the ballot.

It is not a forced interpretation of the acts and declarations of the Administration and its adherents that resistance to the will of the people, as made known through the late election, is intended. It is equally plain that a gigantic fraud has

been attempted, with a purpose to subvert the decision of the ballot. To sustain this fraud a monstrous doctrine has been invented, viz: that the acts of a Returning Board, however illegally constituted or dishonestly conducted, are final, and cannot be judicially investigated or set aside by any higher tribunal. It is alleged that a majority of the U. S. Senate holds to this doctrine, and also claims that that body has the sole power to count and declare the vote for President and Vice President. Is not this contemplated action revolutionary, and directly tending to the overthrow of our free institutions? Already the military power is used to settle judicial controversies, and a desperate faction who feel the power so long abused slipping from their grasp, upholds such use of the army. It esteems the bayonet superior to the ballot. And thus we are brought face to face with a new form of rebellion. With this dire calamity impending what can we, the people, do to avert it? Whatever duty may be ours as a last resort, until Congress shall have interposed and discharged the responsibility of exercising its fullest constitutional powers, thereby enforcing the people's will, we have only one road open to us, but it is broad and clear; we can by speech uttered in protest, and petition and through all other modes that will strengthen and sustain Congress, give effect to our desire for a settlement of this controversy in accordance with justice and right. Hoping wise counsels will prevail,

I am as ever, yours,

EDWARD BROOKE.

PETER CHANCE, ESQ., made some pointed and energetic remarks, cordially sustaining the report of the committee. He believed in the people all over the country speaking out boldly and in a manner not to be misunderstood. He for one, did not believe in men fairly and lawfully elected as were Tilden and Hendricks, being counted out, and he did not think they would be.

HON. JOHNSON SHERICK remarked that the report of the committee met with his hearty approval. He read the following letter from Mr. Howells:

MARSHILLON, O., Dec. 29, 1876.

Hon. Johnson Sherrick, Canton, O.:

DEAR SIR—I am exceedingly sorry that my private business compels me to absent myself from the convention called for on to-morrow, to meet at Canton. However, I hope that everything done and said will be in the right kind of spirit—temperate, manly, and with determination to ask and keep our rights under the Constitution, and while only asking those rights, will be satisfied and submissive to any ruling of the civil law in accordance with the Constitution of our country. I for one will never agree to submit to arbitrary power, military rule, and usurpation, whether the usurper be Caesar, Napoleon or Grant. And I further say that any person who will tamely submit to be imposed upon by any person or faction is unworthy the name of freeman. We know our rights under the Constitution, and those rights we must ask for and maintain to the bitter end.

Yours with respect,

A. HOWELLS.

MR. JOHN T. HAYS made a few eloquent remarks, and spoke in his usual happy style. He also endorsed the work of the committee.

The vote on the report of the committee was taken by rising to the feet, and the audience most heartily and unanimously responded.

The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Tilden and Hendricks.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S views in 1865 as to the powers of the presiding officer of the Senate, touching the electoral count, is interesting just now, when he is asserting that this officer has the power to elect a President of the United States.—Here is what Sherman said during the debate on the representation of several Southern States in the electoral college:

"Suppose, in the joint convention the vice president shall take up a piece of paper in his hand, a thing that will inevitably occur, and says: 'I have here what purports to be the certificate of the State of Louisiana; suppose he should say the State of Louisiana is in rebellion against the Government; that by the proclamation of the President it is declared to be a state of insurrection, and that condition of affairs has been recognized by both houses of Congress; I therefore will not allow the vote of Louisiana to be counted in the electoral vote.' Suppose he should so decide. \* \* \* Any member from the House of Representatives, or Senate, who is of the opinion that the vote of Louisiana ought to be counted, will at once enter his protest, and say that Louisiana has a right to vote. How shall that question be decided? Shall the vice president decide it, and shall his decision be final. I SAY NOT."

THE "Council of Freedom," is a secret political society in Louisiana, established by the carpet-baggers to control the negro vote. Among its by-laws is one making the offense of aiding the Democratic party by any of its members punishable with death! This fact was brought out last week in New Orleans by the Morrison Committee, and a copy of the constitution and ritual of the society put in evidence. Nine-tenths of the intimidation in Louisiana was aimed against negroes inclined to vote against Kellogg's thieving gang. It is easy to comprehend the power of the "Council of Freedom" with a large and ignorant negro membership directed by white rascals.

THE colored men of South Carolina who voted for Tilden would be in a very unfortunate condition were it not for the fact that Tilden is elected. They would hardly be allowed to live. The intimidation practiced in that State has been beyond precedent. It has extended to churches, religious gatherings, and introduced itself into every form of social influence among the colored race.—[Ex.]

And Hampton being elected Governor, soon to be recognized by all parties, will make the thing still better. Things are moving in the "bull-dozed" States. The "bull-dozed" business is about through with.

GRANT will now say 'damn the Florida Supreme Court,' for giving an honest count, and thus handing the State over to the Democrats.

## LOUISIANA.

### TWO LEGISLATURES ORGANIZED ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

An Honestly Elected Legislature and a Returning Board Fraud—The Democratic Members Excluded by Kellogg's Ruffians—They Organize with a Quorum in Both Branches.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 2.—The Democrats and Republican members, of the Legislature organized separately yesterday. The Democratic Legislature consists of Senators holding over and Representatives and Senators shown to be elected by the returns of Commissioners of Election. The Republican Legislature is made up of members counted in by the Returning Board.

#### The Democratic Legislature.

About noon the Democratic members, accompanied by about five hundred persons called at the State House and demanded admission. The officer on duty replied that members could enter but the crowd could not. Col. Bush the spokesman, then called on Clerk Trezevant to clear the obstructions, barricades, police, etc., which prevented the egress of members. A formal demand was then made by Trezevant, on General Badger and other officials for their removal, which declined. Col. Bush read the following protest and retired:

"We, the Democratic Conservative members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, presenting ourselves at the doors of the State House for the purpose of repairing to the hall of the House of Representatives, find the State House occupied by military force, consisting of United States soldiers and Metropolitan police, having full control of said building under order or directions of the Executive of the State; the right to enter the State House is denied to such of the members as have not certificates of election from the Secretary of State, although duly elected and returned by the Commissioners of Election. Besides the right of ingress is denied to contestants for seats in this body, and to the public generally, and the State House is barricaded and fortified as in time of war, notwithstanding the patent fact of general peace and tranquility prevailing in this State and in this community.

"We therefore protest most solemnly against this invasion of the rights and privileges of the Legislature, a co-ordinate branch of the Government; and second, against the military occupation of the State House by United States troops and Metropolitan police, and we decline entering the hall of the Legislature till it be thrown open to all members of the Legislature, and to all contestants for seats and to the public, and until said military occupation shall have ceased and all these obstructions shall have been removed."

A copy of this protest was presented by the Committee to Governor Kellogg.

The Democratic Legislature, after this protest had been read, repaired to St. Patrick's Hall.

Both Assemblies were organized constituted as follows.

State House—Senate eight holding over Senators and 11 returned by the Board. House, 63 members returned by the Board, 22 of whom the Democrats claim were not elected.

St. Patrick's Hall—Senate, none holding over, 8 returned by the Board, and 4 who were counted out, but claim they were elected. House, 40 returned by the Board and 22 who claim they were elected but counted out by the Board. Kellogg refused to recognize the latter. This Assembly declared Nicholas Democrat elected Governor and Nitz Lieutenant Governor.

Both Governors will be inaugurated next Monday.

#### MR. POINDEXTER.

Was a leading and prominent Republican of Louisiana, held office &c. He was before the House Committee last month and the following shows how it went:

The next witness was Robert Poindexter, colored, who, in 1875, was appointed by Kellogg to take the State census of the parish of Assumption. He said: "When I made the return of the census I brought the report to the State Registrar's office, and was told to come the next day. Then he told me his report was written nicer than mine, and to sign his to return to the Clerk of the Court. I found then that he had reduced the general vote 100 and increased the colored vote nearly 317. When I found that out I asked him about it, and he said some of the colored voters hadn't been mentioned in the report and he had added them to it. Then he said it was necessary to swell the colored vote as much as possible to show to the country that Kellogg was elected.

Cross examined by General Hurlbut—When was Governor Kellogg elected?

Witness—I don't think he ever was [Laughter.]

Hurlbut—When was he declared elected?

Witness—In 1872; the change in the census was to make the public believe he was fairly elected.

Mr. Jenks—The total vote was raised 283; that's the point.

Hurlbut—It is mixed all around.

Witness to Gen. Hurlbut—The Census Record are kept in the State Registrar's Office. Was elected Senator since in 1868. Was in the House once. Don't know whether I was elected or not. Was returned elected. They put me in when they wanted to, and put me out when they wanted to. The Wheeler Compromise dropped me out. I think the leaders of the Government in this State killed every man in Grant Parish. I believe they are responsible for the murders there. When I was State Senator they offered me \$25,000 and a paper if I would vote for the Printing Bill. I didn't take it.

To Mr. Cropper—The Democratic Committee paid my expenses. They promised to do me nothing more than a Government that I could live under, both National and State. They promised that in their platform.

The State Committee had a few of the Returning Board's outrage witnesses before them repeating the testimony in the Sherman report.

Gov. HAYES will not resign the Governorship of Ohio. Sensible.

## WADE HAMPTON'S LETTER.

Governor Hayes' Message From "Governor" Hampton

Below will be found a copy of the letter brought from General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to Governor Hayes, by the hands of Judge Mackey. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, Dec. 23, 1876.

My Dear Sir—I have the honor to inclose a copy of my inaugural address on the occasion of my inauguration as the duly elected Governor of South Carolina. In view of current events and the official sanction given to gross misrepresentation of the acts and purposes of the majority of the good people of this Commonwealth, I deem it proper to declare that profound peace prevails throughout this State; that the course of judicial proceedings is obstructed by no combination of citizens thereof, and that the laws for the protection of its inhabitants in all their rights of person, property and citizenship are being enforced in our courts.

While the people of this State are not wanting in either the spirit or the means to maintain their rights of citizenship against the usurped power which now defies the supreme judicial authority of the State, they have such full faith in the justice of their cause that they propose to leave its vindication to the proper legal tribunals, appealing at the same time to the patriotism and public sentiment of the whole country.

The inflammatory utterances of a portion of the public press render it perhaps, not inopportune for me to state, that although the people of South Carolina view with grave concern the present critical conjuncture in the affairs of our country which threatens to subject to an extreme test the republican system of government itself, it is their firm and deliberate purpose to condemn any solution of existing political problems that involves the exhibition of armed force, or that moves through any other channel than the prescribed forms of the Constitution or the peaceful agencies of the law. Trusting that a solution may be had which, while maintaining the peace of the country, shall do violence to the constitutional safeguards of popular rights, and will tend still more firmly to unite the people of all the States in an earnest effort to preserve the peace, to sustain the laws and obey the Constitution. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON.

Governor of South Carolina.

His Excellency R. B. Hayes, Governor of Ohio.

P. S.—As the settlement of the vexed political question which now agitates the public mind must ultimately depend on yourselves or upon your distinguished competitor for the Presidency, I have addressed a letter, similar to this to his Excellency Governor Tilden.

Very respectfully yours,

WADE HAMPTON.

#### WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

What does Mr. Morrison mean?—Boston Journal. Business.

Mexico, accept our sympathy. We know how 'tis ourselves.—Boston Post.

One step in usurpation leads on to another. It gathers strength and audacity through impunity and success.—New York Express.

As the matter now stands, the fiat of the electoral college is irreversible. Mr. Tilden has been constitutionally elected President of the United States.—Boston Transcript (Rep.).

The Hartford *Courant* desires to remind Democrats, "there is a little instrument called the Constitution of the United States," etc. The hint is superfluous! Democrats have been defending that instrument against the encroachments of the *Courant's* party for the last half century.—New Haven Register.

Having connected the White House by telegraph with the War and Navy Departments and the arsenal, Grant can now smoke away in his easy chair and pitch the whole country into revolution within twenty-four hours without leaving his seat. He ought to apply for a patent on this presidential labor saving machine.—Boston Post.

Almost every Northern Radical sheet is in the habit of counting the colored voter as a Radical. They will not be guilty of this mistake in years hence—and then there will be an attempt to put an end to the negro suffrage. But the attempt will fail. Negro suffrage is an element of strength in the Southern States.—Atlanta Constitution.

Wade Hampton made an uncommonly good speech, even for him. No well wisher of South Carolina can read it without a fresh regret that the man who was elected Governor of South Carolina is kept out of the executive office by another who received a minority of the vote, with the aid of the United States army.—Springfield Republican.

At this serious conjuncture there is a large number of Republicans who would like an opportunity to rid themselves of the responsibility of Mr. Zach Chandler and his opinions, and who are far more desirous that right should prevail than that Mr. Hayes should be President. The number of Republicans in Boston who take this patriotic view, as opposed to the partisan view, is sufficiently large to crowd Faneuil Hall without a brass band.—A. S. W. in the Boston Transcript.

Our venerable friend of the New York *Evening Post* has done well in denouncing the action of the Southern Returning Boards, but he should cut himself loose from all sympathy whatever with the Republican party, or alter his famous poem so as to read:

Fraud, crushed to earth, will rise again; The eternal years of God are his; But Justice, wounded, writhes in pain, And dog-like dies, perchance in prison.—*Courier-Journal*.

The Fall Mall Gazette, a leading representative of English commercial and political opinion, in its issue of November 17th, says:

"The political crisis still continues in the United States, and, as the dangers of the situation are aggravated the longer the decision is delayed, the stock markets show for the first time in a long period a nervous feeling with respect to American securities. It is not that the policy of the Democratic party is considered threatening to the credit of the Union, but that the means now being adopted to secure a majority for Mr. Hayes in the contested States of the South are justly regarded as perilous to the national peace."